

F. H. BARNHART, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. J. G. ECKMAN, Associate Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line for first week and 5 cents per line thereafter.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1894.

The sugar trusts and the whiskey trusts didn't give a bean whether Cleveland signed the tariff bill or let it become a law by keeping his hands off.

The fight on Breckinridge is growing warmer as the campaign progresses, but the indications are, nevertheless, that the majority of the democrats of the district will vote that they have no right to cast stones at him.

The farmers of Oregon need, first, good roads. Then they need granaries to store their wheat at home. They would thus avoid the warehouse tax on their grain, the expense of sacks, and the heavy risk often run by storing with irresponsible and dishonest warehousemen.

A NEW church paper of the Disciple denomination is shortly to be started in Portland. It would seem as though the great northwest territory ought to support a denominational paper of this order. Much will depend upon its business management as well as editorial conduct. We have no doubt it will have able writers and contributors.

SECRETARY CARLISLE wrote the original sugar trust schedule. The democrats of the senate and the house very nearly unanimously voted for it, and the president makes it a law by a cowardly method. It has the democratic brand all over, and the sooner the bosses jump in and defend it the better. It is their child, born in wedlock, and in need of nourishment. Don't try to pass it off as an orphan.

The fortunate people of these United States are to be taxed under a new law beginning to-day. The law does not bear the name of its author, being a bastard bit of legislation, sired by nobody in particular and damned by every one. It differs from the masterpiece of Mr. McKinley only in degree, being perhaps 8 or 9 per cent less of a "fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," than was the republican measure which democrats only two years ago so bitterly denounced.—Chicago Times.

MAJOR HANDY says there is a dreadful rumor to the effect that General Booth is going to change the shape of the Salvation Army's bonnet, and instead of the good, sensible "Salvation Army" in plain English, will have a red ribbon bearing thereon "Armee de Salut." We have no more sympathy than the Major with a proposition to change plain English for horrible Latin, but the fact that society ladies in the cities are infringing on the rights of the lassies by conforming their headgear somewhat to the army style, is justification enough for the first alteration.

A NUMBER of beet sugar plants were started in Nebraska under the McKinley tariff law, involving an outlay of millions of dollars. J. G. Hamilton, secretary of the factory at Norfolk, says that unless the policy of the government is changed, the Nebraska factories will have to go out of business next year. In 1892 the farmers in the vicinity of Norfolk planted 300 acres of beets, last season they increased it to 900, and still finding it profitable, this year they have 4,200 acres. Five dollars a ton is the price they have heretofore realized, but this season it will be cut to four. Last season this single factory paid the farmers in the vicinity \$126,000 for beets, in addition to \$8,000 distributed in wages in the town during the seventy days the factory was running.

WHILE protestant ministers and friends of temperance are doing their best to magnify the Satollini manifesto and array the Catholic church on the side of temperance, the potentates of the latter seem equally zealous to minimize the force of the order. The Rev. Father McGlynn was recently asked if the importance and seriousness of the ablegate's utterances against the saloons were not overestimated, and it was also asked if a single representative Catholic could be named who was opposed to the saloon. Father McGlynn said there was a danger of magnifying Monsignore Satollini's letter beyond the intention of the writer and beyond its real effect. It was not a decree. Monsignore Satollini was not here to make laws. Monsignore Satollini hardly meant that it was a sin to drink intoxicating liquors or to sell them. There are unquestionably some good temperance men among Catholics, and Bishop Watterson is probably one of them. But the church as an organization is a good way off from being committed as a friend or helper. Watterson's influence will be felt, however, and in time Father Mc-

Glynn will not find it necessary to placate the angry and domineering whiskey element by declaring that a temperance speech by a Catholic bishop doesn't mean anything.

It was quite unnecessary for Senator Jones of Nevada to make a formal declaration renouncing his allegiance to the republican party. The party became reconciled to his departure months ago. In fact when he betrayed the party in its efforts to pass an honest election bill for the sake of securing southern votes for free coinage, it shed all the tears it had to spare on his account.

A PACKING establishment of capacity sufficient to handle the hog product of this section, is one of the things Portland capitalists should look after. Hogs ought to be worth as much in Portland as in Chicago, and they would if there were facilities for handling. But we notice in the quotations for a single day this week choice heavy hogs are worth \$4.25 in Portland and in Chicago \$5.65 @ \$6.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Light and feeders were quoted in Portland at \$4 and lights in Chicago \$5.45 @ \$6.65.

THERE is no reason why the farmers of Oregon should not raise more hogs. It is an erroneous impression that corn is necessary to make pork. It is good for fattening, but aside from that the best quality of pork can be produced from a strictly vegetable diet. The hog is a vegetarian by nature and will thrive and grow on grass, clover, potatoes, turnips, beets, in fact anything in the line of root crops that is wholesome. He does not demand to have them cooked, either. There is no country that can equal Oregon for the production of root crops. Forty or fifty cent wheat to finish off with is just the thing, and should never be sold at those prices.

THE Inter Ocean mentions the lynching of two colored men in Alabama recently. They had been tried and convicted by a jury and one of them sentenced to imprisonment for life, the other for twelve years. The mob, nevertheless, took them out of prison and hanged and then shot them. This, the Inter Ocean says truly enough, is the southern method. Then by way of contrast with what it pleased to call the northern method, it says: "Yesterday we reported the capture of two bandits who, almost within sight of Chicago, had robbed a train, murdered an officer of the law, had kept up a long and desperate fight while in flight from other officers, who were aided in pursuit of the criminals by a volunteer and self-organized posse comitatus, and who in their long running fight had slain a second officer of the law. The citizens who had joined in pursuit, or who had witnessed the fight, not unnaturally were excited, almost beyond reason, and they demanded that the murderers be turned over to them for summary punishment. But the comrades of the officers whom the scoundrels had slain prevented the purpose of the mob. The criminals were lodged safely in jail, will be tried fairly, and, it is to be hoped, will be hanged legally in due time and with proper solemnity of circumstance. That is our method of doing business, the Illinois method, the northern method." We shall wait and see whether this editorial hope is realized. It may be that justice is a little swifter and surer in Illinois than in some other sections of the north. It took a good deal of foolishness and delay to get rid of the anarchist who shot Mayor Harrison in open daylight in Chicago. Under the northern method it generally takes from one to three years to try a murderer in all the courts, and the chances are very large that he slips through the meshes of the law on some technicality, or is pardoned out by an anarchist governor after a few months or years of servitude. There is not so much in the northern method as it actually exists to challenge admiration after all, and it may be seriously questioned if it has many advantages over the southern method in preventing the perpetration of crime.

SENATOR J. N. DOLPH arrived at his home in Portland on Friday last. It is nearly two years since he last set foot on Oregon soil. Which reminds us of a letter written by the senator to a prominent republican in this city last May. It seemed that some of his ardent friends had written him that he had better come home and attend to his political fences, to which sentiment he responded that his fences would have to look after themselves, so long as there was an important measure like the tariff bill before congress; that he would not leave Washington while there was the remotest shadow of hope of defeating the measure. Congress has adjourned, he is now at home and can look after his fences with good grace. In an interview with an Oregonian reporter the senator expressed hope of a revival in business, as a reaction from the condition reached during the period of uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation. "The surplus of manufactured articles must have been largely consumed. Under the present tariff will be largely supplied by increased importation. But the people of this country, whose labor is their only capital, cannot remain idle, and now that the manufacturer as well as the importer, has a certain basis to calculate upon, many of the

great industries of the country which have been suspended will commence operations, but necessarily at reduced wages for labor. It is believed that our importations under reduced duties will be increased by a hundred millions—some believe much more. A hundred millions of increased importations means a hundred millions in wages taken from laborers in this country and given to the laborers of other countries. It means a decrease in the demand for labor here, and, consequently, a necessary reduction in the wages of labor. The revival of business will be more apparent in the east than in Oregon. Under the new tariff many of the great industries of the east have been fairly well protected. The iron and steel industry, the cotton manufacturing industry and even the woolen industry, taken in connection with free wool, should enjoy considerable prosperity under existing laws; but with free wool, reduction of duty on lead ore, free lumber, reduction of duty on hops and the free competition of Canada with the farmers of the United States in agricultural products, the northwest Pacific coast states will be the greatest sufferers from the democratic tariff legislation. The reduction of wages will not take place without a protest on the part of workmen, and I greatly fear that our labor troubles have but just commenced. But we will come at last to understand that capital cannot be driven into activity by force or by legislation. Our present experience, the common suffering, the common disaster of employer and employes, should have a tendency to bring them into sympathy with each other and produce closer and more satisfactory relations. What we most need to-day is courage and hope, and a disposition to improve present conditions and a determination to weather the storm and wait for the time when the clouds shall roll away. The old prosperity of this country will never return until the republican party is again placed in full control of the administration."

THE Late P. P. Gates as a Soldier. Hon D. P. Thompson tells the following anecdote of P. P. Gates. In 1861 Thompson was captain of Company E, first regiment of the Oregon cavalry volunteers. The command was encamped at Camp Barlow for a time, and through that section of the state, particularly through the Molalla country there were many sympathizers with the south.

One morning, before sun-up, Captain Thompson was aroused by an orderly telling him there was a boy outside who insisted on seeing him. Getting up and dressing, Captain Thompson went out from his tent and found a young boy mounted on a spotted cayuse, waiting to see him. "Are you in command here?" the boy asked. "I am." "Well, I want to enlist for the war." Captain Thompson expressed some doubt on account of the apparent youth of the applicant, but the boy was determined to be a soldier, saying he didn't care if he was young. He had the written permission of his father to enlist and showed it. More than that, he wanted his cayuse also mustered in.

The earnestness of the applicant so impressed Captain Thompson that he decided to let the boy join the troop, and it was in such a way that Peter P. Gates, leaving his studies at the Willamette university, became one of the country's defenders. As soon as enlisted, young Gates commenced to study the duties of a soldier, procuring a copy of Hardee's tactics and poring over it day and night. He was made sergeant of the company, thus causing some jealousy among the older soldiers; but he took no notice of the prejudice aroused against him, and when discharged he left his company as a lieutenant.

The city council of Portland has passed an ordinance permitting the saloons to remain open all night. The ordinance that compelled them to close their doors from one to five o'clock a. m. worked a hardship on an exemplary class of citizens whose habits of industry are perfectly wonderful.

The Salem Capital Journal is booming the project for making a great corn exhibit at the state fair. There can be no objection to this. Corn is grown very successfully in southern Oregon including Douglas county. It is probable that it can be grown with much success in many portions of eastern Oregon. It will not pay, however, to try to raise it in the Willamette valley on a large scale. Its chief use here is for feeding in the latter part of the summer and for silage. The Willamette valley is unsurpassed, however, in its capacity for producing forage plants of the most valuable class, such as clover and vetches.—Rural Northwest.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand. From the Troy (Kansas) Chief. Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scared. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. Howorth & Co.

Several thousand pension claims are affected by four recent rulings of Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, construing the act of January 5, 1893, which provides for an increase of pension from \$8 to \$12 per month on account of service in the Mexican war. The acting secretary holds that the increase granted under that act does not commence at the date of the act, but from the date of the approval of the increase claim in the pension bureau, and that the increase does not apply to the case of widows. The department also holds that the fee of \$25 claimed by attorneys under articles of agreement cannot be allowed, and no fee in excess of \$2 can be paid, as provided in the act of March 3, 1891.

The Leona river in Texas overflowed its banks and caused great destruction and loss of life. The scenes of destruction and desolation in the flooded district, 100 miles east and west of San Antonio, and extending south from the Southern Pacific railroad to Rio Grande, 200 miles away, are simply terrible. Thousands upon thousands of acres

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county clerk of Yamhill county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Peter F. Gates, late of said county, deceased, and that she has duly qualified as such administrator.

Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present them, with the proper vouchers therefor, to me at my residence at Lafayette, in said county and state, within six months from the date of this notice.

Witness my hand and seal, this 7th day of August, 1894.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, died on the 1st, aged 81 years. General Booth of the Salvation Army will visit the United States this month. Ex-Vice President Morton has announced his willingness to serve as republican governor of New York.

General Nathaniel P. Banks died at Waltham, Mass., on the 1st. He was 78 years old. He was speaker of the house of representatives in the 50's, and governor of his state from 1837 to 1860.

The state, judicial, county and legislative election was held in Arkansas on Monday. The usual democratic majorities prevailed. The total vote is estimated at 120,000, of which the democrats get a majority of about 30,000. James Clarke was elected governor.

Six negroes, members of an organized gang of incendiaries, were shot by a mob of fifty citizens at Millington, Tenn., on the 1st. The negroes were in charge of two detectives, who were taking them to the county jail. One of the detectives is said to have deliberately led the negroes into the hands of the mob.

The governor of Nebraska announced that no extra session of the legislature to assist the drought sufferers by developing a plan of state irrigation would be called. Accompanying the announcement is a letter from the attorney-general declaring that counties can issue bonds for this class of work. This, it is thought, will be done.

It is claimed by the cattlemen of southwest Texas that the new tariff bill will result in serious injury to the cattle interests of this section of the country. The duty is reduced from \$10 per head to 20 per cent ad valorem, and it is expected that 100,000 cattle will be brought into Texas from Mexico within the next 60 days, and, after being fattened, marketed in this country, thus forcing down prices.

The loss of life and property by forest fires in Minnesota the past week constitutes one of the worst disasters the country has ever experienced. From six towns in Pine county, notably Hinckley, Sandstone and Miller, 450 deaths are reported. The property loss can hardly be estimated, because all papers and records went up in the same flames that devoured the people, the houses, the vegetation and almost the land. Governor Nelson has appealed by proclamation to the municipalities and benevolent institutions for aid for the destitute, and the response is such as is always forthcoming from liberal Americans.

J. P. Irvine was at independence this week. For the present Jesse will run that end of the business.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years the doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

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8 Boils at Once. Afflicted me in fact I think no one ever suffered more from impure blood. Every simple or harsh would spread, sometimes breaking out as large as a dollar. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have completely purified my blood and my skin is smooth as an infant's. I never felt better.

of pasture and farm lands are under water. It is estimated the damage to the crops in the valley will reach \$500,000. In the valleys of Socca and Sabinal the losses will be fully as much. Many thousands of cattle and horses and sheep were swept away. It is still a matter of uncertainty as to the number of lives lost, but additions to the list of drowned are constantly being made.

The following jurors were drawn on Wednesday to serve at the coming term of court, which opens September 24th. Chas Holman, farmer, Fairlawn; J C Hoover, farmer, Baker Creek; Uriah Badley, farmer, Dundee; E H Woodward, editor, Newberg; Wm Newman, farmer, North Yamhill; Millard Lownsdale, horticulturist, Lafayette; A C Martin, farmer, Bellevue; John Allison, farmer, Dayton; Fred A Crawford, farmer, Dayton; S Potter, merchant, Sheridan; Milton Potter, farmer, Sheridan; Rowell Bewley, farmer, Sheridan; S E Hobson, nurseryman, S Newberg; John Harris, farmer, Cheewen; Monroe Mulkey, farmer, Bellevue; Thos Kirker, farmer, Bellevue; Jas Reed, farmer, Dayton; F D Sittou, farmer, Carlton; D C Richardson, farmer, North Yamhill; J E Todd, merchant, North Yamhill; J L Davis, farmer, W Chehalis; Phil Wilkycombe, tile maker, Cheewen; E J Esson, carpenter, N McMinnville; A J Apperson, merchant, N McMinnville; Levi Davis, farmer, Fairlawn; J W Baker, politician, S McMinnville; Cyrus Vaughn, farmer, S Newberg; A C Chandler, laborer, S McMinnville; Wm Weston, farmer, Amity; Chris Cooper, nurseryman, Willamette; W A Henderson, stone cutter, Baker creek.

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LOOK FOR OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT Fall and Winter Stock NEXT WEEK. A. J. APPERSON.

BURNS & DANIELS Realizing the Closeness of the Times are making Prices on ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE TO CORRESPOND. SPECIAL PRICES On Outfits for New Housekeepers...

The Reporter - IS ONLY - ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

FALL TERM OF McMinnville College COMMENCES SEPT. 18, 1894.

CITY STABLES, (Third Street, between E and F.) WILSON & HENDERSON, Proprietors. S. WILSON, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned as sheriff of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, for Yamhill county, bearing date of August 23, A. D. 1894, upon and to certify the judgment and order of sale made by said court on the 30th day of March, 1894, in that certain action wherein Frank Broe, Co. was plaintiff and Thomas Goldard was defendant, in which it was adjudged that the said plaintiff, Frank Broe, Co., recover of the defendant Thomas Goldard, in U. S. gold coin, the principal sum of \$83.42, and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum from the 30th day of March, 1894, and the sum of \$15.00 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements taxed at \$20.36, and for accruing costs, and ordering the sale of the hereinafter described real property attached in said action on the 18th day of March, 1894, to obtain funds to pay the several sums of money above stated, and accruing costs.